4. Steckler.

The Lewistown Republican,

AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

BY JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM, LEWISTOWN Pa., Wednesday, JULY 28th 1841. Vol. 3--No. 42.

TERMS.

THE LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN, AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE, will be published every Wednesday, on a fine imperial sheet, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—or Two Dollars and twenty-five cents if delayed until the end of six months—and Two Dollars and fifty cents if not paid within the year—exclusive of postage.

No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearagesare discharged. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A deduction made with those who advertise by the year.

All letters or communications wishing attention mustbe addressed POST PAID.

POETRY.

From Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine.

BYE PAST TIME.

The sky is blue, the sward is green,
The leaf upon the bough is seen.
The wind comes from the balmy west,
The little songster builds its nest.
The bee hums on from flower to flower.
Till twilight's dim and pensive hour;
The joyous year arrives; but when
Shall bye past times come back again?

I think on childhood's glowing years—
How soft, how bright, the scene appears!
How calm, how cloudless, pass'd away
The long, long, summer holiday!
I may not muse—I must not dream—
Too beautiful these visions seem
For earth and mortal men; but when
Shall bye past times come back again?

I think of sunny eyes so soft,
Too deeply felt, enjoyed too oft;
When through the bloomy fields I roved
With her the earliest, dearest loved;
Around whose form I yet survey,
In thought a bright celestial ray
To present scenes denied; and when
Shall bye past times come back again?

Alas the world at distance seen
Appear'd all blissful and serene,
An Eden, formed to tempt the foot.
With chrystal streams and golden fruit;
That world, when tried and trod is found
A rocky waste, a thorny ground!
We then revert to youth; but when
Shall bye past times come back again?

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Hill's Patriot.

THE OLD MAN'S CANE.

During the last century there lived in one of the large commercial cities of the old world a certain man who had three sons. The two eldest were twins, and very nearly resembled each other in features, form and temper. The youngest was a mere youth, not out of his teens, but he had all the dignity of manhood in his general demeanor, and he conducted himself upon every occasion with kindness and affection towards his father, with love to his brothers, and with the most unaffected regard to his companions. We heartily wish as much could be said in favor of the twins; but alas! as a faithful biographer we are obliged to say that they exhibited but few of the amiable traits of their younger brother. They were undutiful to their indulgent parent, dissipated in their habits, given to gambling, idle in their daily avocations, and last, though not least, cruel and relentless to their brother, whom they most cordially hated. But we cannot so much wonder at this modern case of hatred among brethren, when we know that the Bible affords a notable instance of like perverseness in the children of good old Jacob, who naughtily disposed of Joseph in the land of Egypt.

The father of these three sons was a merchant and very rich. Almost all his life long, he had sat in the temple of Mammon, and he had not invoked the goddess of wealth in vain. She had filled his coffers with the gold and silver of the land. His houses and stores were seen in every street the pride of the city. His docks were the costliest in the harbor, his vessels the finest that unfurled their sails to the breeze. In the country his land estates stretched out to a broad and indefinite extent.—Hither he had delighted to retire from the noise and bustle of the town, to breathe for a while the fragrant air of the hills and vallies, and forget that there was any such place in the world as the dark and narrow counting room. His boundless lands, and gallant ships, and gold and silver cannot deter death from doing its deed of terror. This rich merchant had lived three score years, and it was now his turn to die. He lay upon his dying bed. His children gathered around him. The younger son, in all the abandonment of devoted love, has prostrated himself in despair beside the emancipated form of his expiring parent and the whole house rings with his lamentation. The twins, as if concious of their deserts, stand aloof from the dying scene, casting wishful glances at each other and at their brother.

At length the expiring man opens his feeble eyes and motions his attendants to leave the room. Then sending up to Heaven a fervent prayer in behalf of his soul, about to wing its way to the presence of its Maker, he thus addressed his weeping sons:—"My children mourn not for me, but rather be thankful that you are permitted to witness in my peaceful death the result of a life well spent. It will soon well with me. I grieve for you, my sons, who are soon to be left in the world without a guide and protector. Be kind to one another. Fear God, and may your later end be like mine."

Thus spake the old man, but he spake no more. He had breathed his last sigh and was now entered into his rest. The body lay in state four days, was then placed in the family vault, by the side of his wife, with great pomp; for according to the old adage, "when wealth dies, many friends follow it to the tomb." At the funeral, the last will and testament of the deceased merchant was produced and read. The manner in which he had disposed of his vast property was singular in the extreme, and surprised and grieved all present. He had bequeathed his houses and lands, his vessels and docks, his gold and silver, in short every article of his princely wealth, to his two eldest sons, whom he had made his executors, while to the youngest son, the mild and affectionate Charles, he left nothing except his *gold headed cane*. This cane had nothing very remarkable about it save that it supported a curious gold head, full as large as the knob of a modern door bell, and looked as if it had stood numerous hard gripes in its day, for the old merchant had clenched it through many a long year. This will appeared so monstrously unnatural to those who heard it, that they declared that the old man never could have made it, and that it was the duty of the younger brother to carry it before the courts of the law, their prove its fraud, and claim his right to a part of the estate of his father. But it was the intention of Charles to do no such thing. He was of a gentle disposition, and rather preferred to let his wicked brothers enjoy their ill gotten treasure, than to disturb them in their possession.

But a few days after this a scrap of paper was found in the private desk of the merchant which dispelled all doubts as to the authenticity of the will. It was in the hand writing of the deceased, and directed to Charles. The substance of it was as follows: the reason why he had disposed of his estate in the way he did, was that knowing the avaricious and remorseless character of his two eldest sons, he had not dared to leave Charles any thing calculated to excite their cupidity, for fear they would put him to death. The note ended thus: "I have given you naught, my dear son, but my cane which has long been my support through many long years of trial. Keep it, Charles, as a memento of your dying father, and let neither friend nor foe tempt you to part with it for a single moment. But there is one condition which I require of you, viz: that on the day that you are one and twenty, *you come to my tomb stone and knock four times as hard as you can upon it, with the head of the cane.* This I adjure you to do, as you hope for peace here or hereafter. Farewell. Your Father."

All this seemed very extraordinary to Charles; he was at a perfect loss to account for the reason of his father's singular request; but he felt determined to implicitly follow the directions given in the note. And thus the twins took possession of the enormous wealth of their deceased parent, but Charles was penniless. He was driven by his soulless brothers from the parental mansion where he had spent all his days, and with no friend but his cane, he bid adieu to the scenes he loved so well, and took his departure for a foreign land. The day he was eighteen he put his foot upon the soil of Spain. Here poor dejected, he applied to a merchant in Madrid, for a place in his counting room, to supply his present urgent necessities; but his services not being wanted, he was rejected. He then, as a last resort, journeyed on foot to the mountaineous regions of that country and hired himself to the shepherds. His father's staff was his constant companion in all his wanderings. Never for a moment were his eyes taken from that precious relic.

In the meantime the twins, by their revels, had destroyed their characters, ruined their health, and squandered their estates.—Their possessions were all gone, and one of them expiated his crimes on the gallows, and the other was killed in a duel. Charles had now reached his twenty-first birth day, and he stood before the tombstone of his father, his cane grasped in his right hand. With feelings of unutterable awe and veneration, he looked upon the spot where lay the remains of his honored sire, and prepared to execute his last wish. He raised his cane aloft and struck with all his force upon the stone. The sound thereof reverberated through the gloomy vault of the dead, and struck to his heart with icy coldness. He fancied it came from the eternal world.—He repeated the stroke once, twice, thrice, and at the fourth time, the top of the cane was shivered to peices. And lo! out rolled jewels of the costliest and rarest kind! His eyes were fairly dazzled by the magnificent vision—he found himself the possessor of gems that kings and queens would covet. Nor was this all. He discovered a scrip lying amongst the treasure, which he seized and read. It contained directions from his father how to proceed. He was ordered to go to a certain bank in the city and claim large sums which had that day become due. He did so, and the poor and friendless Charles suddenly and unexpectedly found himself a very Cræsus in wealth. He purchased the magnificent mansion house of his late father, entered extensively into mercantile pursuits, and lived happy and respected. And to his last hour, he never ceased to bless the day when his father willed him his OLD CANE.

AN EXCELLENT SERMON.

We have, on several occasions, noticed the sermons of Dow JR., preached through the columns of the New York Sunday Mercury. The following is one of his latest, and is given as specimen of the preacher's quaint style. The text is admirable chosen, and we hope it will reach the hearts of our delinquent subscribers.

—

At the particular request of the Rahway Herald, I will preach, on this occasion, from the following text:

If ye are honest, honerable men,
Go ye and—pay the printer.

My hearers—There are many seeming trifles in this word which you are too apt to overlook on account of their apparent unimportance, the neglect of which has plunged thousands into the deepest mire and misery, and sunk their characters into inextricable degradation. Among these ostensible trifles, that of neglecting to pay one's honest debts is the most common, and attended with the worst of consequences. It takes off all the silken furze from the fine threads of feeling creates a sort of misanthopic coldness about the heart—skims off all the cream that may chance to rise upon the mik of generosity—and makes man look as savagely upon his brother man as does a dog upon one of his species while engaged in the gratifying employment of eating his master's dinner. One debt begets another.—I have always obseved that he who owes a man a dollar is sure to owe him also a grudge and he is always more ready to pay compound interest on the latter than on the former. Oh, my friends, to be over head and ears in love is as bad a predicament as a person ought ever to be in; but to be so deeply in debt you can't sleep of nights without being hanted by the ghost of some insatiate creditor, is enough to give a man the hydrophobia—make him bite the wheelbarrow—cause it to go mad, and create a genernal consternation among the lamp posts.

My dear friends—the debt that sits heaviest on the concience of a mortal—provided he has one dept due a Printer. It presses harder upon one's bosom than the nightmare—galls the soul—frets and chafes every ennobling sentiment—squeezes all the juice of fraternal sympathy from the heart, and leaves it drier than the surface of a roasted potato. A man who wrongs the printer out of a s single cent can never expect to enjoy comfort in this world, and may well have doubts of finding happiness in any other.—He will be sure to go down to the grave ere Time shall have bedecked his brow with the silvery blossoms of age; and the green leaves of hope will fall before the first bud of enjoyment has expanded. It is true the mushroons of peace may spring up during a short night of forgetfulness, but they will all wither beneath the scorching rays of remorse. How can you, my friends, ever have the wickedness and cruelty to cheat the printer, when you consider how much he has done, and is every day doing for you. He has poured into the treasury of your minds some of the most valuable gifts that any thing short of a God can bestow—aye, riches with which you would not part for the possessions of the whole world and a mortgage on a small corner of heaven. With the keys of magic, as it were, he has opened the iron-cased doors of the human understanding—dispelled the darkness of ignorance, and lited the lamps of knowledge and wisdom. That mighty engine—the Press—is surrounded by a halo of glory, and its effulgence extends all over the broad empire of the mind, illuminating the darkest avenues of the heart: and yet the printer—the man who toils at the lever of this soul-enlightening instrument—is often robbed of his hard earned bread by those whom he has delivered from mental bondage, and placed in a paradise to lay off and grow fat upon the fruits of his labors!

Oh, you ungrateful sinners! if you have hearts moistened with the dews of mercy, instead of gizzards filled with gravel, take heed what I say unto you. If there be one among you in this congregation whose account is not settled with the printer, go and adjust it immediately, and be able to hold up your head in society, like a giraffe; be respected by the wise and the good—free from the tortures of a guilty conscience—the mortification of repeated duns—and escape from falling into the clutches of those licensed thieves, the lawyers. If you are honest and honorable men, you will go forthwith and pay the printer. You will not wait for the morrow—because there is no to-morrow; it is but a visionary receptacle for unredeemed promises: an addled egg in the great nest of the future: the debtor's hope the creditors curse. If you are dishonest, low-minded sons of Satan, I don't suppose you will ever pay the printer, as long as you have no reputation to lose—no character to sustain—and no morals to cultivate. But, let me tell you my friends, that if you don't do it, your paths to the tomb will be strewn with thorns—you will have to gather your daily food from brambles—your children will die of the dysentery, and you yourselt will never enjoy the blessings of health. I once called on a sick person whom the doctors had given up as a gone case. I asked him if he had made his peace with his Maker? He said he thought he had squared up. I enquired if he had forgiven all his enemies? He replied, yes. I then asked him if he had made his peace with his Printer? He hesitated for a moment, and then said he believed he owed him something like about two dollars and fifty cents, which he desired to have paid before he bid good bye to the world. His desires were immediately gratified; and from that moment he became convalescent. He is now living in the enjoymet of health and prosperity—at peace with his own conscience, his God, and the whole world Let this be an example for you, my friends. Patronize the printer; take the paper; pay for them in advance: and your days will be long upon the earth, and overflowing with the honey of happiness.

My hearers! Pay all your debt and keep an honorable reckoning with your fellow men; but above all keep paying, by daily instalments, that everlasting debt of gratitude which you owe to him from whom you obtain capital sufficient to begin the first transaction of life; so that when you come to balance accounts at the day of general settlement, all things may appear fair and above board. So mote it be!

DOW, JR.

The Lewistown Republican.

WEDNESDAY. JULY 28, 1841.

"ALARMING STATE OF THE EDITOR."

If there is any one thing in this world we abhor more than dunning, it is being *dunned*. It is a common saying, that familiarity will accustom us to any evil. We don't believe it. Three years have now (almost) elapsed, since we were installed into the Editorial chair of the Republican. (By-the-by that same chair, if we could get a perfect cut of it, would be about as strong an argument as we could offer to our patrons in proof of our utter destitution.) To estimate the number of *unwelcome visitors* we have had in that period, would be a task of no little magnitude, not a day—nay, not an hour passes, but the same cold shudder is experienced, that we felt in the early part of our Editorial career. We can safely say, that the frequency of these nervous attacks has increased their strength. We still regard their approach with unmixed horror. They have had a dreadful effect on us. We have contracted a kind of *chronic ague*, and are fit for nothing but a Shaking Quaker. We are sick—very sick, and the Doctor says nothing can cure us but liberal, speedy and substantial visits from our delinquent subscribers. We appeal then to the generosity and consideration of our friends. We have endeavoured to the best of our ability to please you. We have "fought bled and died" with our paper man, our ink man, and every other kind of creditor, for the materials to furnish you weekly with the news. We have succeeded. No one will say that we have not been punctual. Under these circumstances we feel justified in making this appeal to you. We know that the times are hard.—yet there are but few who cannot pay us the small sums, they are in our debt. We do then most earnestly solicit our town subscribers, and those indebted for job work and advertising, to call and see us. Indeed so anxious are we to have a visit of the right kind from them, that we will send our half of what was orignally a horse of flesh and blood, but that our circumstances has made skin and bones, after them if they will only give us the word. To our country friends we would respectfully suggest that a court of Quarter Sessions and Common Please, is to be held in our town on the first Monday in August next, our Office is but a short distance from the Court House and it will give us great pleasure to see them. To those who will not be in town, we would say send us a *message* by your neighbour. We are poor indeed, very poor, or we would not call on you at this time. Come then and see us, and bring us a *little medicine*, and we will give your paw as cordial a wag as you have had for a long time. To those who have been punctual in discharging their bills, we return our most sincere thanks and hearty prayers, for their future welfare and prosperity.

ADDRESS OF THE Democratic Central Committee,

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

NO. 7.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

In our present address to the people, we design disabusing the public mind in reference to a subject, which has been made, without the semblance of truth or justice, the theme of violent and inflammatory invectives against Governor Porter and his administration. We flatter ourselves, that in this, as in every other instance, when the conduct of our State Executive has been assailed, the denunciations of his enemies fell harmless before the impregnable shield of TRUTH, and that nothing more is necessary to shield his conduct of unmeritted obloquy, than a candid and dispassionate recital of unanswerable FACTS. Such shall be our course with reference to one of the most prominent electioneering topics seized hold of by our federal opponents, and in which the policy of the state administration has been most flagrantly, and, as we believe DESIGNEDLY misrepresented.

We refer to Governor Porter's exercise of

THE PARDONING POWER.

Every administration, which the people of this commonwealth have ever clothed with the robes of authority, has had frequent occasion to call this power in exercise. It is one, which the framers of our constitution, incorporated into that instrument as among the most essential of Executive perogatives, and is based upon that mild and christian spirit, which so happily distinguishes the penal code of our state, from the iron-hearted cruelty practised in barbarous and despotic governments. As the genius of our law has never once delighted in contemplating the agony of the condemned, and punishes, not for the mere sake of punishing, but for the more benign purpose of preventing crime by the force of example, cases have occurred, when Executive clemency was demanded by every humane consideration, and when, to have withheld it, would have been evidence of cold-hearted cruelty. Such cases have presented themselves, in abundance, under all previous administrations—they have occurred under this—and will in all probability, continue to occur to the end of time.

The Democratic Central Committee have therefore, deemed it the most feasible mode of arriving at the true adjustment of the question, whether under the administration of David R. Porter this perogative has been "*abused*," to institute a comparison with the course of previous administrations in the same particular. At the expense of considerable labor; they have done so, and are gratified to present a contrast so eminently favorable to Governor Porter. Commencing as far back as the year 1799, the relative number of pardons granted under each successive administration has been as follows:

GOV MCKEAN.—First term, 3 years		308
Second " "		444
Third " "		439
Sum total in 9 years,		1,191
Average number each term, 397.		
GOV. SNYDER.—First term, (3 yers)		351
Second " "		274
Third " "		398
Sum total in 9 years,		1,026
Average number each term, 342.		
GOV. FINDLAY.—Sum total during his term of service–three years,		315
GOV. HEISTER.—Sum total during his term of service–three years,		375
GOV. SHULZE.—First term (3 years,)		336
Second " "		410
Sum total in 6 years,		746
Average number each term, 373.		
GOV. WOLF.—First term, (3 years)		182
Second " "		284
Sum total in 6 years,		466
Average number each term, 233.		

GOV. RITNER.—The whole number of pardons granted during his administration, as near as we can ascertain from the records, are between ONE and TWO HUNDRED, a large number of which were granted during the last THREE MONTHS of his administration.

GOV. PORTER.—The entire number of pardons granted under the present administration, being upwards of two and a half years in power, is ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY EIGHT, all told! being infinitely FEWER in number, *than were granted by any administration that has ever been in power in the state!!* And this too, notwithstanding the steady INCREASE of our population, and the consequent INCREASE of crime, which, it may be reasonably supposed, renders application for Exeecutive clemency more numerous from year to year.

Whence, then, the necessity of these fierce denunciations of Governor Porter? Does not this simple array of figures stamp with the seal of unqualified infamy the assertion of the federalists, that under the administration of David R. Porter the pardoning power has been "*abused*!" Does it not strike the common sense comprehension of every man, that it has been used with the most sparing hand possible? *Let Governor Porter's calumniators meet these unanswerable facts*, IF THEY DARE!

Having disposed of the general charge made against Governor Porter, of his having "*abused*" the pardoning power, and shown by incontrovertible facts, that it is UNFOUNDED, we proceed to elucidate his conduct in reference to what is familiarly known as the

PARDON BEFORE TRIAL.

From the fierce out-cry of the federal presses against this particular act, the public might be led to suppose, that it were unprecedented in the annals of the state, "something new under the sun." How widely is this presumption, created and fostered for the vilest of party purposes, at variance with the honest TRUTH! How gross and flagrant the imposition attempted te be practised upon the understanding of the people. Let facts speak for themselves.

Upon the Executive minutes for the year 1804, we find the record of pardons, issued under the great seal of the state, *differing in no single particular from that granted by Governor Porter.*—Here are the extracts, word for word, letter for letter, syllable for syllable.

Commonwealth *vs.* John Heart.	Was charged before an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia with larceny March 28, 1804 the Governor granted a pardon.

In the above case it will be observed there was neither *trial* nor *conviction*. The pardon followed immediately upon the charge. Here is another case, precisely identical:

Commonwealth *vs.* Hugh Cunningham.	Was charged with forgery in the county of Beaver, at November sessions, 1804, December 10 1804, the Governor granted a pardon.

In the above case, again the reader will remark, the pardon followed immediately on the footsteps of the complaint. *There was neither trial nor conviction.*

Here follows another case, which is also taken verbatim from the Executive minutes of the proper date.

Commonwealth *vs.* Thomas Flahavan.	Was charged with larceny by Grand Jury at a Mayor's Court in the city of Philadelphia in February, 1806. February 8. 1806 the Gov granted pardon BEFORE trial.

We ask the truth loving citizens of Pennsylvania, WAS THIS NO PRECEDENT? In the above case, you will observe by reference to dates, the information and the pardon were but A FEW DAYS APART, and it is distinctly and unequivocally placed upon record, that the pardon was granted BEFORE TRIAL!!

Nor is this all. Upon the Executive minutes of the year 1808, we again find the following entries.

Commonwealth *vs.* Thos. McKean, jr. and Richard Dennis.	Were indicted at a court of quarter sessionsof the peace in Philadelphia Co. in June 1807, the former for sending a challenge, and the latter for delivering and carrying a challenge. March, 19 1808 the Governor granted a pardon.
Commonwealth *vs.* Thos. McKean, jr.	Was indicted for sending a challenge to Michael Lieb, a a court of quarter sessions in Philadelphia county. Oc 12, 1808 the Gov granted a pardon.

In each of the two foregoing cases, it will again be remarked, the pardons followed the indictment, and were consequently issued BEFORE TRIAL.

Here follow two other cases, in which pardons were granted *before the court declared sentence.*

Commonwealth *vs.* William Wallace, Alex. Wallace and Wm. Nesbit.	Were convicted of a conspiracy to cheat and defraud the creditors of Wm Wallace, at a court of quarter sessions, in Philad. March 1808. March 21, 1808 the Governor granted pardon BEFORE SENTENCE.
Commonwealth *vs.* Henry Mercklein.	Was convicted of counterfeiting, on three indictments at a court of over and terminer, in the county of Lancaster in August 1808. November 10 1808 the Governor granted a pardon BEFORE SENTENCE.

There may be, and undoubtedly are, similar instances upon record, but your committee deems the foregoing as amply sufficient to demonstrate beyond the power of refuta-

tion, that the course of Governor Porter in the case of Hutter & Cantine, was not without precedent. Be it remembered, also, that these pardons were granted by THOMAS McKEAN—himself one of the most illustrious jurists of his day—himself a member of the convention that framed our constitution, and who it is but fair to presume was abundantly qualified to estimate properly the extent of the powers which that instrument conferred on him.

After this array of undeniable record testimony, we ask the honest citizens of the state, what kind of estimate must they form of the *honesty* of the men, who have been incessant in their attempts to palm upon the public the FALSEHOOD, that the course of Governor Porter in this particular is *'without a precedent, except in the practice of despotic governments.'* These men have betrayed either a want of *honesty*, or a want of *intelligence*, or they would not thus attempt to IMPOSE upon the understanding of their fellows.—We leave them to choose either horn of the dilemma.

As to the peculiar circumstances which clothed the single case of a pardon before trial at the hands of Governor Porter, it cannot now be necessary to reiterate them. They are familiar to the public mind. We may, however, be excused for repeating briefly, that the defendents were taken CONTRARY TO LAW, from the county in which they reside, and in which the alleged offence was committed into a distant county, in which neither of them had ever placed a footstep. They were held under excessive bail to appear in the county where THADDEUS STEVENS, their prosecutor, resides—where a large majority of the people are his political friends—and where in a purely political trial, commenced from political motives, carried on for political ends and doubtless to be tried by a political jury—it would have presented a solemn mockery to contend against him. The trial had been twice POSTPONED, and the defendants again re-bound in heavy recognizance—postponed on account of the GROSS NEGLECT OF DUTY on the part of Stevens' anti-masonic county officers and commissioners, in leaving the jury wheels open to the tampering hand of the designing; and it was thus manifest, that private OPPRESSION was the only end and aim of the prosecution. Governor Porter seeing this solemn mockery, and knowing too, that in other instances, the leaders of the federalists had, with an impious bravado declared that *"anti-masonic juries should be packed to convict the defendants*, RIGHT OR WRONG;" was he not right in interposing the Executive perogative? If Thaddeus Stevens had no design of availing himself of the benefit of a POLITICAL JURY, why act contrary to law, and commence his prosecution out of the county in which the alleged offence was committed? Why go to the federal county of ADAMS?

HENRY BUEHLER, *Chairman.*
JACOB SEILER, *Secretary.*

The Decision at last!

Alexander McLeod to be tried.

We give below the important decision of the Supreme Court of New York on the McLeod case, refusing to sustain the motion of his counsel. He will now be tried. If he is found guilty, *let him be hanged* & then let a solem demand for reparation be made of the power which authorized the deed. If she refuses, as we have the Right and the God of Battles on our side, *we must fight her, and, as we have done before, whip her!* If McLeod is acquitted, the same justice that would have sacrificed the guilty will preserve the innocent.

This decision, so just and resolute, will bring this question to an issue at last. And notwithstanding the truckling of Daniel Webster, the strong-minded people will sustain their country in all emergencies!

We presume Mr Attorney General Crittenden will forthwith be despatched to New York *to defend McLeod*, according to Mr. Webster's instructions.—*Lan. Intel.*

CASE OF McLEOD.

Judge Cowen pronounced the decision of the Court, after a careful and able review of the whole argument of counsel. After stating that the prisoner was charged with the murder of Amos Durfee, he proceeds to discuss the propriety of discharging him on the facts stated in his affidavit. The points laid down by the learned judge, as we gather them from a hasty perusal, are—

1. That the points raised by the prisoner, first, that he did not participate in the alleged offence, and second, that, if present, he was acting in defence of his country from a treasonable insurrection, cannot be made available in Habeas Corpus, even for letting him to bail, much less for ordering his unqualified discharge.

2. That on Habeas Corpus, the examination as to guilt or innocence cannot, under any circumstances, extend beyond the depositions or proof by which the prisoner is committed.

3. That these views are a sufficient answer to the present application, but as counsel had raised the question of jurisdiction, the court were willing to go into it.

4. That the plea that this is a national question, to be settled by the diplomatic powers of the United States and England, does not divest the court of jurisdiction, because to warrant the destruction of property or the taking of life, on the ground of public war, there must be what is called lawful war, by the law of nations, which cannot exist without a concurrence of the war-making power.

5. That if the affair in question can be tortured into war between this nation and England, the United States might take possession of McLeod as a prisoner of war.

6. That the order, under which McLeod and his associates acted was not a lawful act of majesty, as contended for by Mr. Fox, since the transaction was then lawful *ob initio* and required no royal recognition, which is not pretended on either side.

7. That regarding Durfee, as the enemy of England, who had taken shelter on the neutral territory of the United States, she had no right, on any pretence, to pursue him beyond her own limits, without violating the rights of the neutral nation.

8. That the transaction in which McLeod was engaged is not to be justified on the ground of self-defence and necessity, as no such necessity can be proved to have existed, the Caroline not being in the act of making an assault upon Canada, nor in a condition to make one. As well might a man who walks half a mile, to a neighbor in bed at midnight, because he suspected him of meditating injury, plead necessity as an excuse.

9. That the fitting out of the expedition under Capt. Drew, was an unwarrantable usurpation of authority on the part of the Provincial authorities.

The Judge then says:

"This brings us to the great question in the cause. We have seen that a capital offence was committed within our territory in time of peace; and the remaining inquiry is whether England has placed the offenders above the law and beyond our jurisdiction, by ratifying and approving such a crime. It is due to her, in the first place, to deny that it has been so ratified and approved. She has approved *a public act of legitimate defence only*. She cannot change the nature of things. She cannot turn that into lawful war which was murder in time of peace. She may, in that way, justify the offender as between him and his own government. She cannot bind foreign courts of justice by insisting that what in the eye of the whole world was a deliberate and prepared attack, must be protected by the law of self defence.

"In the second place, I deny that she can in time of peace, send her men into our territory, and render them impervious to our laws by embodying them and putting arms in their hands. She may declare war: if she claim the benefit of peace, as both nations have done in this instance, the moment any of her citizens enter our territory, they are as completely obnoxious to punishment by our law, as if they had been born and always had resided in this country."

These points are argued at length with great ability by the Judge.

Further Information!

Yesterday's Ledger says that the New York American states that the counsel for McLeod will immediately sue out a writ of error, and the case will be carried to the Court for the Correction of Errors, which meets in August. If the Court of Errors should affirm the decision of the Supreme Court, an appeal lies, and will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States; and in the mean time, a rule, on application of the prisoner's counsel, would doubtless be made by the Court of Errors to stay proceedings in the case until a final decision could be had.

The Albany Advertiser says that McLeod remains for the present in the custody of the Sheriff of Oneida county. He is anxious to go to a jury forthwith. Should he determine upon this course, the application for a writ of error on the judgment of the Supreme Court, as intended by his counsel, will, of course be abandoned.

From the New York Sun.

Arrival of the Steamship

CALEDONIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer Acadia arrived at Liverpool on the 2nd ult. The Great Western had not reached Kings Road, Bristol, on the 3d inst.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal have enjoyed excellent health; they still remain at Buckingham Palace.

The King and Queen of the Belgians and suite arrived at Buckingham Palace, London on the 23d ult.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The proceedings of the Parliament during the last few hours of its existence are of little interest. On June 23d, the Royal assent having been given to a number of bills, her Majesty arrived at the house shortly after two o'clock, and the commons being summoned to attend delivered the following speech—

"My Lords and Gentlemen—

"On a full consideration of the present state of public affairs, I have come to the determination of proroguing this Parliament, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

"The paramount importance on the trade and industry of the country, and my anxiety that the exigencies of the public service should be provided for in the manner least burdensome to the community; have induced me to resort to the means which the constitution has entrusted to me of ascertaining the sense of my people upon matters which so deeply concern their welfare.

"I entertain the hope that the progress of public business may be facilitated, and that divisions injurious to the course of steady policy and useful legislation may be removed by the authority of a new Parliament, which I shall direct to be summoned without delay.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the sums necessary for the civil and military establishments.

"My Lords and gentlemen.

"In the exercise of my prerogative, I can have no other object than that of securing the rights and promoting the interests of my subjects; and I rely on the co-operation of my Parliament, and the loyal zeal of my people, for support in the adoption of such measures as are necessary to maintain that high station amongst the nations of the world which it has pleased Divine Providence to assign to this country.

The Lord Chancellor then declared Parliament prorogued, and a royal proclamation was issued immediately after, dissolving the present Parliament and for the calling of another, the writs for which are returnable on the 19th of August.

ELECTION RETURNS.—We can only find room to give the returns from a few of the principal cities and towns. The first election took place in the City of London on the 29th ult. when, after a most desparate struggle on both sides, two liberals and two conservatives were elected, viz. Sir M Wood and Lord John Russel, (L.) and Lyall and Masterman, (C.)

In Marylebone Sir B. Hall and Sir C. Napier was elected, (both L.) In southwark, Lambeth, the Tower Hamlets, and Greewich two pool, Lord Sandon and C. Cresswell (both C.)—Manchester, Birmingham, Brigton, Bath, Portsmouth and sheffield returning each two Liberals —Leeds returned one L. and one C.

Comparative Loss and Gain.—The returns to the new parliament (including one from Scotland—Leith) up to Friday evening, July the 2d, received in London are—

Liberals - - - -	159
Tories - - - -	145
Majority for the Liberals,	14

The total amount of the university, city, borough constituency of England is 341, of which as above seen, 303 have been elected. It is stated that in comparative loss and gain to the two parties, the tories have a majority in this respect, against the liberals of 9, or 18 votes on a division.

DEFEAT OF MR. HUME.—Joseph Hume has been defeated at Leeds. He will Probably, not sit in the next Parliament.

Lord Palmerston has been rejected for Liverpool by a majority of 1361.

Lord John Russell has been returned for London by a majority of nine.

ELECTION RIOTS—The Military called out—Men Killed! !—In Liverpool and other places most disgraceful riots, ending in the death of several persons, have occurred. On the 30th ult. a large body of Irishmen attacked a party of ship carpenters and assaulted them with brick bats, bludgeons, &c. The whole town was in a complete uproar. The mounted police were at hand, and charged upon the rioters, when several were severely wounded, and upwards of 80 persons taken into custody.

In Carlisle a similar scene took place at the Election, when the military were called out, and two men were killed by the affray. This is only a specimen of the state of the whole country at this time. We have no space for further particulars

It is now confidently asserted, that the Duke of Richmond and family have gone into mourning for Lord Fitzroy Lennox, all hopes of the safety of the President steamer being now given up by his Grace.

Mr. Wm. Power, son of Mr. Power, the comedian, has received a Government appointment in the commissariat.

The splendid war-ship Trafalgar, of 120 guns, was launched at Woolwich on the 21st ult, in presence of the Queen and an immense number of persons.

The Great Western Railway was opened on the 1st inst., the entire distance from London to Bristol, and Bridgewater.

Vauxhall Gardens are now open, under the management of Mr. Bunn, where a series of brilliant entertainments will be given for a short season.

Taglioni has arrived in London and appeared at the Italian Opera House. Charles Kean, Ellen Tree, and McCready are at the Haymarket.

Madame Catalini died at her casino on the banks of the Lac di Como, on the 20th ult.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers are barren of news.

The entire budget of expenditures was voted by the Chamber of Peers, 95 to 18.

The Moniteur annouces that the squadron commanded by Captain Leray, sailed for the coast of Africa on the 27th ult. It consisted of the ships Montebello and Neptune, and the frigate Andromede.

Letters from Toulin of the 22d June, state that reports of war are again spread on the coast, and seem this time to gain much credit. It is announced that Vice Admiral Hugon is going to receive orders to return to port with the squadron; that all the ships are to be victualled for six months, and immediately afterwards to proceed to the Levant.

IRON GRAY CLUB, NO. 1.

On Saturday evening last, agreeably to previous notice, the members of the Iron Gray Club No. 1, met at the public house of Richard Hogan, in Second street. The Club having been called to order by the President, Messrs. E. W. Hutter, Geo. W. Heilig and Augustus Gallagher, by request, severally addressed the meeting, and were often interrupted by the hearty plaudits of their hearers. The following resolutions were then offered, and unanimously adopted, with tremendous cheering:

Resolved, That the base, truckling, and inglorious subserviency of the Federal Secretary of State, DANIEL WEBSTER, to the menacing demands of the British minister, in the case of the British murderer and incendiary, M'Leod, have had a tendency to soil and tarnish the hitherto unsullied escutcheon of America, and that every consideration of duty and patriotism should prompt President Tyler forthwith, to remove the TRAITOR from a post, which he fills, only to the utter DISGRACE of the country.

Resolved, That we—members of the former Hickory Clubs, and latterly of the Tippecanoe Club, No. 1,—regret with heartfelt sincerity the absence of a JACKSON or a HARRISON from the public counsels, either of whom we are satisfied would have sent both the menacing British minister and the frightend British Secretary unceremoniously to their homes, to ponder over their misconduct at leisure.

Resolved, That our own able, eloquent and indefagitable Senator, JAMES BUCHANAN, who has both ably and eloquently vindicated the honor of his country, and fearlessly exposed the Anti-American and dastardly conduct of Daniel Webster, is entitled to our heart-felt gratitude and praise, and we hereby extend to him the well earned plaudit of *"well done, good and faithful servant"*

Resolved, That we would be recreant to every magnanimous impulse of patriotism and duty, if we did not, one and all, hereby utterly adjure and disavow, all manner of connection with the party which fosters such a TRAITOR as Daniel Webster in the high places of the Government, and if we did not rend assunder every remnant of the ties that in the last Prasidential contest bound a portion of us to it.

Resolved, That JOHN BANKS, the federal buckshot lawyer, being the candidate of the Daniel Webster Anti-American party, we must hold him responsible for the kind of company he keeps, and could not, therefore give him our support without a painful violation of conscience and duty.

Resolved, That we will, with entire cordiality, give our votes and hearty support to Gov. DAVID R. PORTER, the faithful son of a noble and patriotic sire, who has no manner of connection with the British Webster party, but is the candidate of the Democratic party, whose hands—thank Heaven—are free from the stain of stripping the American eagle of her pinions, and tearing the significant arrows from her talons.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers of the Club, and published in all the Democratic newspapers of the State.

On motion,

Resolved, That George Scott, Andrew Krause Samuel Fleck, Capt. Johnathan Voglesong, John Alexander, John Hyers and Samuel Knox, be a committee to draft a constitution for this Club, and that they report at the next meeting.

HENRY LAWYER, President.

AUGUSTUS GALLAGHER, SAMUEL FLECK, JOHN J. WELTNER, } Vice Pres'ts.

James R. Templin, Andrew Krause, } Secretaries.

MORE LYNCH LAW—TWO MEN HUNG WITHOUT TRIAL,—Another outrageous violation of law and justice was recently perpetrated in Williamstown, Grant county Ky. Some few weeks ago, a drover named Utterback was robbed and left for dead in the road. Subsequently two men named Maythe and Couch, were arrested, charged with having committed the deed, and were lodged in prison at Williamstown. Utterback was horribly mutilated, and it was believed that he would not recover. The indignation felt in Bourbon county at the attrocity of this act, induced a number of citizens to resolve upon a summary execution of the alleged offenders.—They went about this act of revenge with the utmost deliberation and coolness. They first deputed ten citizens of the county to visit Williamstown, and inform the citizens of the place, and the prisoners particularly, that at such a time the prisoners were to be executed. This notice was thirty six hours previous to the actual execution, and a clergyman was also sent, and actually went to the prison for religious converse with the prisoners.

We give an account of this daring outrage upon all law, from the Cincinnati Republican learned from eye witnesses of the tragedy.

"On Saturday, the 10th inst., in pursuance of the notice, about five hundred citizens of Bourbon, to which were added some from Scott and Harrison counties came into Williamstown in solomn procession and most perfect order. They had chosen their sheriffs to act for the occasion, and proceeded to the jail, and demanded the prisoners, Maythe and Couch. The Sheriff of Grant refused to give them up, or the keys of the prison, he offered, however, no other resistance, and the people at once broke open the doors. They then took the prisoners, placed them in an open wagon, their irons on them, took up the line of march without the least noise or colusion, to the spot of ground where the murder was attempted, about four miles distant. By this time the number assembled was believed to have been at least two thousand.—After arriving on on the ground, Mr. O'Hara, a member of the bar, addressed the people for some time upon the propriety of permitting the law to take its course. He was listened to with the utmost silence and respect, but without apparantly altering the determination of a single person present. The preliminaries were then adjusted, and the prisoners were asked if they had any thing to say previous to the closing of their earthly accounts. One of them, Maythe, adderessed a few remarks to the people, admitted the commission of the act for which they were to suffer, denying, however, that it was his wish to commit actual murder. Religious service was then performed by a clergyman present, and Maythe and Couch were hung in their irons, upon a tree standing over the same spot where their crime was committed. Rude coffiins were constructed, and they were buried. The crowd then dispersed in the same perfect order."

"Extravagance"—A new tack!

The federal press at Harrisburg, fearful lest the Buck Shot War and the United States Bank Battering-Rams, would knock down their favorite Banks, have resorted to the new track of denouncing the Extravagance of some of the Legislature of 1840!

As they seem fond of looking to the Past, suppose we summon to their aid a few recollections, which they seem to have forgotten. *What has become of the THREE MILLIONS of DOLLARS of the Surplus Revenue*, received by Ritner from Uncle Sam? What of the U. States Bank Bonus? Come, gentlemen, here is a large sum missing—more than the usual overplus paid by every Legislature to the Clerks in their employ—will you tell us *where it is?* At the same time, will you be pleased to say whether any former Democratic Administration—we dare you to point out anything like it in the present—ever swallowed up so large a sum, without having aught to show for it?—*Lancaster Intelligencer and Journal.*

Twenty Seventh Congress.

[EXTRA SESSION.]

Washington, July 19, 1841.

Mr. Benton concluded the debate in a speech of about an hour, replete with the logic of facts and of figures. It is not of a nature to be abridged, and we can only present a part of it, leaving the rest for the full report, which will quickly be prepared.

Referring to Mr. Webster's sarcastic declaration of the last session, that a new set of books were opened at the Treasury to discriminate and keep separate the economical expenditures of the new Administration unmixed with the extravagances of the two last Mr. B. said it was time, in this fifth month of the new Administration, and in this second month of their new Congress, to look into these new books, and see what entries were made in them, and how these entries would correspond with the promise to administer the Government upon thirteen millions of dollars, thus:

1. Balance in the Treasury that day	$646,803
2. Unissued Treasury notes under old law	413,592
3. Authority to issue new Treasury notes	5,000,000
4. Receipts from customs for ten months	12,000,000
5. Receipts from lands for ten months.	2,500,000
Total	$20,730,395

Here, he said was near twenty-one millions turned over to these economical men to last them ten months, and which it seemed was already out.

The next set of entries which he examined, was under the head of moneys raised, or attempted to be raised, at the present session, by loans and taxes for the use of these economical people. They were found in the bills on the table, and presented the following items:

1. Loan in the Bank charter	$1,000,000
1. Do. in this loan bill for twelve millions, the interest for which would be two millions one hundred thousand, and the expenses of collecting the money from the people, 10 per cent. more; making in all	15,500,000
3. Reissuable old Treasury notes	6,000,000
4. The tariff bill, placing 20 per cent, on all free articles and all articles under 20 per cent. and which, with merchants' profit on the duty and other charges, would add 50 per cent. to the duty, and make it more than 30. This, to raise ten or twelve millions for the Government would take eighteen or twenty millions from the people, say	18,000,000
5. First subscription to Fiscal Bank, ten millions, with interest for 20 years, 10 millions, and 10 per cent on collections	22,000,000
6. Second subscription increased capital, 6⅔ millions interest the same, and 10 per cent. for costs of collection, &c.	13,333,333½
7. Third subscription in lieu of deficient private subscriptions, 11 millions, interest the same, and 10 per cent. for raising it out of the people	24,000,000
Total	$102,8333,333

This, he said, was pretty well for these paragons of economy; but there was still another set of entries in their new books, under the new head of moneys to be squandered by this Administration, or given to the British under the pretext of relieving the State necessities; and under which head he found the following items:

1. The land revenue to go to the British	$3,500,000
2. The fourth instalment to be given to the States to go to the British	9,000,000
3. To be kept in bank as a reserve	4,000,000
Total,	$13,500,000

The grand aggregate of these three heads of entries, Mr. B. showed amounted to about one hundred and forty millions of dollars; a grand start for those who were to go a whole year upon thirteen millions, & who falsely charged the late Administration with expending forty million per annum, when twenty-two millions of that sum were for Indian wars, or Indian treaties, or removing Indians, or for redeeming Treasury notes, or paying indemnities received from abroad, as he Mr. B. had proved in a speech in May 1840—a speech which had never been answered and never can be.

Mr. B. affirmed that the Democratic Administration, if it had continued, would have gone through the year without an additional dollar, if it had continued; and appealed to Mr. Woodbury, who confirmed it, and gave him a written statement to that effect.

Mr. B. examined the reasons used as a pretext for this call of Congress, and deplored the fate of Mr. Ewing, who had to find *ex post facto* reasons to justify a pre-ordained call. He showed the wretched error of Mr. Ewing's report, and referred to the pulverizing which it received from Messsrs. Woodbury, Wright, and Calhoun. He compared their arguments against it to the Paixhan (Paysan) bombs fired into the old walls of San Juan Ulloa, or St. Jean d'Acre, or Beyroot, "shivering, shattering, and scattering" all before them. Mr. Evans he said, was the only one in the opposite ranks who could keep his legs under that murdercus fire.

Mr. B. took a rapid view of the objects of the session, and the mode of accomplishing them, and showed that the finances were a matter of pretext for getting Congress together to pass all the old Hamiltonian measures, and, in fact to change the form of government. The Bank was their leading measure, and that, like Milton's picture of Sin, was not only a monster, but filled with live monsters—hell-hounds—kennelling in its belly—running in and out—howling and growling for their prey. These hell-hounds were the progeny of the Bank—debt, taxes, loans, paper money, funding system, stock-jobbers, gamblers plunderers of all sorts.

He showed that this was the first session in which British bankers attended our Congress *to assist in our legislation*. But, we forbear. The speech was all *"facts and figures,"* and cannot be abridged. The full report will soon be out.—*Globe.*

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Please of Mifflin County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Lewistown, on the first Monday of August next, the following property, viz:

A half lot of ground be the same more or less situated in the Borough of Lewistown, fronting 24 1-2 on third street, and extending back 180 feet by lot of George K. Carothers on the west to an alley, and bounded on the north by an alley and the east by an alley with a frame dwelling house thereon erected—seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Christian Strause.

ALSO,

A half lot of ground at the corner of main and third streets in the Borough of Lewistown, measuring 33 1-3 feet in front on main st. by 110 feet on third st. to a 10 foot alley. Also a half lot of ground situated in main street in the Borough of Lewistown, adjoining the above described lot and measuring 33 1-3 feet in front, by 110 feet back to a 10 foot alley, with a two story frame house and out buildings thereon erected, and plastered on the out side, and are parts of lots Nos 124 and 125 in the general plan of said Borough. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Wilson dec'd.

ALSO,

All the interest of John Thompson, in a lot of ground in the borough of Lewistown, bounded by valley street lot of George Davis Esq a 10 foot alley and a lot of John C. Sigler with a frame dwelling house, stable and other improvements thereon erected. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property or John Thompson.

ALSO,

All the right title and interest of William Scott, in a half lot of ground situated in the borough of Lewistown, Mifflin County, being thirty feet in front by 180 back, adjoining lands of James Milliken, John Threlcut and others, with a brick house and other improvements thereon erected. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Scott.

ALSO,

A lot of ground on the south side of third street in the Borough of Lewistown, called the board yard lot, being parts of lots Nos 114 and 115, in the general plan of said borough, measuring 50 feet in front on third st. by 200 feet back to a 16 foot alley, and joining a lot of Alexander Eisenbise's heirs, on the west, and a 10 foot alley on the east. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William P. Cowling.

ALSO,

A lot of ground situate in the Borough of Lewistown adjoining market street on the east, a 16 foot alley on the south, a lot now owned by Mrs Ellis on the west and market square on the north, with a two story brick house, stable and other improvements thereon erected. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George McCulloch, Esq.

ALSO,

All the interest of David W Hulings in a lot of ground situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, containing two acres, more or less, adjoining lands of James McDowell deceased, Andrew Kiser and others. Also all the interest of David W Hulings in one other lot of ground on the ridge in Derry township, Mifflin county, adjoining lands of Dr. Joseph B Ard and others containing nine acres more or less Both the above lots being lands purchased by the said D W Hulings from John Thompson. Seized, taken on execution and to be sold as the property of David W Hulings Esq.

ALSO,

Two half lots of ground in the borough of Lewistown containing each about two acres more or less, bounded on the south by town lots of David R Reynolds and others, and on the east and north by the great road leading from Lewistown past the house of James McCurdy. Also one lot of ground in the borough of Lewistown containing about four acres, more or less, adjoining the above lots and lot of Wm. M'Cay, Esq. on the west and the great road leading from Lewistown up past the house of James McCurdy, in the north

Seized, taken in execution & to be sold as the property of David W Hulings, Esq.

ALSO,

All the right title and interest of David W Hulings in a tract of land situate in Granville township Mifflin county, containing about two hundred and thirty eight acres more or less, with a dwelling house and other improvements thereon erected, bounded by lands of John and George Brought, the heirs of John McFadden dec'd. George and David Wirtz and the heirs of John Wirtz. Sr dec'd and others, being the same land which was given to Martin and Jacob Wirtz by the will of John Wirtz, Sr. dec'd. The interest of the said David W Hulings, in said tract being about nine or ten twelfths of said tract, subject to the widows dower.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David W Hulings, Esq.

ALSO,

All the interest of James Alexander, (null) in a lot of ground in Perrysville, to the east end, on the east by lot of John Beaty, and on the west by a road leading from Perrysville up towards the stone mountain, with one frame house and one log house thereon erected.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Alexander, (null.)

JAS. TURNER, Sheriff.

July 8, 1841.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the Court House in the borough of Lewistown, on Monday the second day of August next, the following property to wit:

All that certain house and lot of ground, situate and lying and being in the borough of Lewistown, bounded as follows: On Water street of said borough at the corner of lot number nineteen, now owned by Swisher's heirs, thence by said street sixty feet to the corner of lot number seventeen, in the general plan of said borough, now owned by A. A. Anderson's heirs, thence by said lot of Anderson's heirs two hundred feet to a sixteen feet alley, sixty feet to Swisher's lot aforesaid thence by Swishers lot two hundred feet to place of beginning.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Eager.

JAMES TURNER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Lewistown, July 9th 1841.

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1841.

Democratic Rep. Candidate
FOR GOVERNOR,

Committee of Correspondence for Mifflin county, appointed by the 4th of March convention.

Borough—S. W. Stuart, A. S. Wilson E. Banks, D. C. Freeburn, J. A. Cunningham, Jas. Burns, R. H. McClintic, C. Ritz- J. Morrison, Wm. McCay, Geo. Miller, J. B. Ard, Thos. McClure.

Derry tp.—Jno. Stoneroad, C. Hoover, sr., Jno. Allbright.

Decatur tp.—Saml. Barr, J. Hough.

Armagh tp.—George Bell, Hugh Conley.

Brown tp.—Jacob Lotz, Jno. Henry, Isa. Kerr.

Union tp.—Jesse A. Cunningham, Jas. Alexander, jr.

Menno tp.—Jas. Hemphill. Isa. Copelin.

Wayne tp.—D. Jenkins, Jno. Lawthers, Jas. Drake, Jacob Norton.

Oliver tp.—Jno. A. Steel, Wm. Wilson, G. W. Brehman, Henry Leater.

Granville tp.—Hugh M'Kee, Wm. Caldwell, Jno. Cupples.

PORTER & DEMOCRACY.

General County Meeting.

The Democratic citizens of Mifflin County, favourable to the present State Administration, and opposed to the vile schemes of the Federalists at Washington, to saddle upon us and our posterity, a National Bank and a National Debt, are requested to attend a general county meeting, in the Court House in the Borough of Lewistown, on

WEDNESDAY THE 4TH OF AUGUST

next, (being Court week) at early candle light, for the purpose of adopting measures relative to the approaching election.

By order of the Standing Committee.

Lewistown, July 20th 1841.

☞ The Hon. AMOS GUSTIN, Member of Congress from the Juniata District will please accept our thanks for the receipt of public documents.

☞ We return our sincere thanks to our friends both in town and country, for the liberal access made to our subscription list within the last two weeks—and would respectfully suggest to all who do not take a paper, to come on and subscribe for the Republican before we close our books.

COUNTY MEETING.

Our Democratic friends throughout the county will please bear in mind that a general County Meeting will be held in the Court House Lewistown, on Wednesday evening August 4th (court week) at which we hope to see a spirit of enthusiasm manifested by the friends of *Porter* and *Democracy*. Let there be a general rally of the friends of Equal Rights, and a complete organization of our party in staunch Little Mifflin on this occasion.

☞ Address No. 7 of the Central Committee will be found in this weeks paper, it is well worthy a careful perusal. We would urge upon those who have abused Governor Porter for his use of the pardoning power to give this address a careful reading.

OUR PROSPECTS.

There is no mistaking the signs of the times. They are significant. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania are alive to the importance of the approaching election.—The demonstrations at the late Anniversary of our Independence, are full of encouragement to the Democracy of the Keystone.—The "sober second thought" is taking place, and "Hard Cider" and "Coon Skin" *arguments*, Standing Army Humbugs—the regal magnificence of the White House—the great reform and retrenchment that was to distinguish the present administration from the last, and the thousand other gross impositions and insults to the intelligence of the people will soon receive the execration they so richly merit. Dishonesty may triumph for a season, but in the end, will always ruin the cause it was intended to promote.—Now that the frauds and misrepresentations called in, to aid desperate Federalism, are being exposed, and it is no longer "expedient" to wear the mask, the deformity and utter faithlessness of those disinterested patriots, is becoming manifold. The people see how much they have been deceived, and that the sole object of the Whigs in obtaining *power*, was to get *place*, and pass such laws as would enable bankrupt political leaders to speculate upon the honest earnings of the Farmer's and Mechanic's of the country, These *developements* are working wonders for the cause of Democracy. There will be some struggle for Banks by the few who think they could manage the canal better than the present officers, but that will be about all. The great mass of the opposition who are honest, see that Porter has made a good Governor—that he is a true friend to the interests of Pennsylvania, and they feel but little disposed to make a change that might be more disastrous than the one effected in the General Government. The Democratic party are getting full of energy, and are determined to more than make amends for their supiness last fall. Porter's election is not only certain, but certain by a large majority.

Trial of M'Leod.

The Supreme Court of New York have decided that the midnight assassin M'Leod, *shall* be tried by the proper tribunal of that State, and if his guilt is proven, we hope they will convict and Execute him. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the dignified and independent judiciary of the empire State. No doubt the Britton filling the office of Secretary of State, and Mr. Crittenden the Attorney General, whose mission to have him released, so signally failed, will feel very indignant at the manly conduct of these Judges. We expect the authorities of New York will go on and try him. Let him have a fair shake, and if it can be clearly established that he was a participator in the flagrant and atrocious outrage on the Caroline at Schlossers, give him the highest tree and shortest rope you have in the State. Do this in defiance of the improper remonstrances and threats of the officers of the Federal Government, and in the face of the insolent bravado, every Steam Ship brings from England, and the whole country will sustain you.

"Modest John Banks."

The Federal candidate, says he will be satisfied with one term. Ah John, the people have had some experience as to the mischief that can be done in one term. Your bosom friend Joseph Ritner had but three years, and it was in the first three months of that period that he established a "Monster" in the Commonwealth, that has ruined more of her citizens, brought disgrace upon the name of Pennsylvania at home and abroad, paralized her energies and contributed more to the cause of vice and immorality than the legislation of years. This together with disfranchising thousands of the citizens of our State. Squandering Millions on works of no public utility, and a hundred other unrighteous acts were accomplished in a much shorter space of time than one term. Take our advice John, hold fast to your Judgeship, the people would not be willing to trust you long enough to be inaugurated.

"WHY DON'T THE JUDGE RESIGN."

We see this *foolish* question asked by many Democratic Editors. The Judge knows that there is no earthly prospect of success, and he would be a down right "ninny" to loose his *place* for the ragged *honor* of being made the scape goat of the Anti-Masonic party. It is decidedly the strongest evidence of *talent* we have yet seen from the Judge, this thing of holding on to his office.

☞ We see by the Washington papers that Thaddeus Steven, has been addressing the Sabbath Schools of that city. What shape will this Yankee renegade assume next? When in the Legislature, six nights out of seven (perhaps the seventh) were passed at the Faro Bank. During the campaign of '38 he acted as Canal Commissioner for the sole purpose of polling a sufficient number of illegal votes to determine the result of the election in this State. Who in this country has forgotten his freqent trips along the public works, and his lavished expenditure of the money of the Commonwealth to reconcile the disaffected? Who does not remember his insolent boasting, that he would have votes enough on the "Huntingdon Breach" to elect the present "puffed up" representative in Congress, over the late lamented W. W. Potter?—These things are all fresh in the recollection of the people of this country. It is not strange that we should read with surprise, an account of his addressing the Sabbath Schools of Washington. We did think that living as near to our State, as the people of the District do, they might have heard of the base attempt to overturn our State Government three years ago, in which conspiracy this "moral specimen" was a leader.—Truly the Citizens of Washington must be very ignorant of the notorious characters of our State, or very hard run for lecturers when they would fix on this incarnation of vice to address their children. There may however be kindred spirits in that city, that have had influence enough with the churches to procure for Thaddeus Stevens the opportunity of donning a new habit. We more than suspect he has been helped to this moral garb by the Solicitor of the Treasury, and register of the General Land Office.—We know these men. We know they would not hesitate to "use the church" if they could for political purposes. Their history for the last few years is full of proof that it is politics first and religion afterwards with them. The people of this district have not forgotten the Electioneering expeditions of one of these "public servants" to camp meeting, and they see in his present elevation the reward for his vile prostitution of religion to forward party designs. We have been induced to speak thus warmly in this matter, for we solemnly believe that this is one of the many different manœuvres of the Anti-Masonic clique at Washington to acquire influence with President Tyler. We know they are unscrupulous. We know that to obtain power and place, they would resort to any and every thing. We will not be taken by surprise at any other "extraordinary move" at Washington.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS.

We learn from Washington, says the Baltimore Patriot, on undoubted authority, that the following nominations have been made to the Senate, by the President of the United States:

Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, Minister to England.

Col. C. S. Todd, of Kentucky, Minister to Russia.

Hon. Daniel Jennifer, of Maryland, Minister to Austria.

BELA BADGER.

Hear what a whig paper says of this notorious "pipe-layer." We clip the following from the Boston Times, a whig paper:

"BELA BADGER.—We are pleased to notice that the Senate has not confirmed the appointment of this notorious fellow to an important office in Philadelphia. We hope that body will not permit the country to be disgraced by such an officer. He was probably nominated by President tyler before he had been made acquainted with his true character."

ALL THE INTEGRITY.

The new Whig Post-master at Lynn, Massachusetts, has been informed against for breaking open a letter received at his office, and is to be tried for the offence. Some weeks since, one of the new letter carriers of Philadelphia, was charged with a similar offence, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. He has since been *pardoned*. Call ye these things a specimen of "all the intelligence, all the integrity, and all the talent?" Let federalism answer.—*S. C. Gazette.*

St. Louis Tragedy—Last Scene.

The four negroes who were lately convicted of the horrid crime of Murder and Arson, in burning the Store of Messrs Pettus & Co. and murdering two young men their Clerks sometime last April, were hung in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on the 9th inst. They were all hung on the same gallows, and in the presence of about ten thousand persons. While standing under the gallows they severally addressed the assembled multitude, urging in most earnest terms, both blacks and whites, to avoid crime, which must sooner or later receive its apropriate punishment—and held up their own awful fate as a terror to evil-doers.—*Pottsville Emporium.*

WHO VOTES FOR JOHN BANKS?

He who approves of the extravagance and corruption of the federal Ritner administration, of which Banks received his appointment as Judge, he who justifies the squandering of MILLIONS of the hard earned money of the people upon the Gettysburg rail-road, he who desires to see that iniquitous piece of folly resuscitated, to become a new an incubus upon the state, and feed afresh upon the Treasury, such a man will vote for JOHN TAPEWORM BANKS.

He who approves the squandering of millions upon the Huntingdon breach—he who justifies the illegal borrowing of money from Banks, to throw away among a pack of debased affidavit-makers—he who approves the pilfering of the state property by the whole sale—will vote for JOHN STONE-BREAKER BANKS.

He who approves all the iniquities and unpardonable crimes of the thirty five million monster in Philadelphia—he who delights in seeing the WIDOW and the ORPHAN robbed of their all; he who approves of cheating innocent stockholders of more than twenty millions of dollars; will vote for one of the most constant and avowed friends of that institution, JOHN BIDDLE BANKS.

He who is favorable to "treating an election as if it never had been held"; who approves of a base conspiracy to prevent the will of the majority from ruling; who deems it right and proper to call an armed soldiery to the seat of government, to deter the people from asserting their free-born rights and resisting odious TREASON against their liberties; such a man will most readily give his vote to JOHN BUCK-SHOT BANKS.

He who is in favor of corrupting the elective franchise; who justifies the importation of thousands of foreign voters from abroad, to bear down the legal votes of resident citizens; who is in a word, the friend and patron of the federal "pipe laying" system—he will vote without hesitancy for JOHN BADGER BANKS.

And last but not least.

He who wishes the honor and the dignity of his country tarnished—who is willing that a British incendiary and murderer should be set at liberty, and receive a full "*pardon before trial*"; he who approves the cowardly truckling of an American Secretary of State to the overbearing and insolent demands of a British Minister; will vote for the candidate of the party, that tolerates and justifies such Anti-American conduct JOHN WEBSTER BANKS.

LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE!!

Extract from the speech of HENRY CLAY, made at Hanover, July 10, 1840.

"The *necessity* of a change of rulers has deeply penetrated the hearts of the people; and we every where behold cheering manifestations of that happy event. The fact of his election [*Wm. H. Harrison*] alone, *without reference* to the *measures* of his administration, will *powerfully* contribute to the *security and happiness of the people.* It will bring assurance of the cessation of that long series of disastrous experiment, which have so greatly afflicted the people. CONFIDENCE will IMMEDIATELY REVIVE, credit will be restored, active business will return, PRICES of produce will RISE; and the people will feel and know that instead of their servants being occupied in devising measures for their ruin and destruction, they will be assiduously employed in promoting their welfare and prosperity."

Let a CHEATED PEOPLE read and ponder upon this solomn promise made to them a few months ago, by the famous statesman and orator of Kentucky.

Let a CHEATED PEOPLE who Know that the wages of labor and the prices of products have FALLEN, since the election of General Harrison, read and ponder upon this solomn promise.

Let a CHEATED PEOPLE contrast this solomn promise with the warning of the patriot Jackson, that the farmer and laborer would lose all, and the speculator and non-producer would gain all by the election of Gen. Harrison, and then say, WHICH WAS RIGHT.

The Promised Better Times.

The Buffalo Republican has an able article on *the better times* promised by the Federalists before the election, from which we make an extract. "Never," says that paper, "did a party in the country go into power, and in so short a time prove its unfitness and incapacity. The elements of discord were mixed up in its formation, and discord is already at work among its members and leaders. The only thing they can agree on is to beg for office, and they can none of them agree to whom office shall be given. The papers cry out for appointments, and when appointments are made, the cry is that they are unpopular. The Whigs feel that their time must be a short one, each determines to make the most of it. Washington is thronged with office seekers, who stand cap in hand to beg for the crumbs that are to be thrown among the multitude. Each man is for himself, and each puts forward his claims for political services. Each claims that he brought the most votes to the party, and that his reward ought to be great. As yet the pipe-layers have had the best of it, but there are other *unworthies* who are determined they must be rewarded. The editors demand that their services should be looked to. They point to the promises they made in behalf of Whiggery, to the Ogle stories they scattered to their immense exertions and to their wear & tear of conscience, & surely they were gr't.

But what have the people got? What can they now expect? They hear no more of the promises held out to them. They see none of the mighty changes that were to be so benificial, and so sudden. They see no changes, save the change s in office, and these we beg they will look at. Bela Badger, and Baer, the man who was a disgrace to his neighborhood, and could not remain in it.—Where is now the demand for labor! Where the rise of prices? Where there the dollar a day and roast turkey? The Whigs have taken away from the laborer the ten hour system, reduced his pay wherever they could, and their promises have ended in falsehoods that they scarcely dare to look upon.

Remember that they promised that these changes should take place on the instant, not after years of quarrelling on their parts, and should they now, faithfully promise that after a time things will come right, look at their proceedings, and see what probability there is of it. They want but all the offices, and another bank to plunder, and then if they can hope aught by purchasing traitors, buying presses, and promising wonders, they will try it. But they have little hope of holding power more than four years, and that makes them so eager for office now.

HOUSE EXPENSES.

The federal Clerk of the Federal House of Representatives, last session charged *one thousand and eighty five dollars and two cents* for candles, besides what is included under the charge of *hardware materials*, &c. The clerk for the previous session had purchased for the same purpose two hundred snd seventy-nine dollars and five cents worth of candles, so that the candles alone cost $1,364 07!! This would give to each member, for the session THIRTY FOUR POUNDS OF CANDLES! On an average the 49 democratic members did not use five pounds! The balance were stolen, carried off, sold, and consumed by the federals.

Paper and Quills cost $4,075 07, which without the quills, give each member TEN REAMS of fine letter paper. In making up his account, the clerk sticks in as a disguise, we take it, "Colonial Records" among stationary. We charge the whole as stationary, and presume the Colonial Records are paid for under the item of *hardware.*

Is not this a beautiful specimen of federal extravagance? TEN REAMS of fine letter paper for one man's use for the winter, or FOUR THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED SHEETS—or 40 sheets a day!!

Manuals and Pardon's Digest cost one thousand six hundred and twenty nine dollars! Not one of which are to be found in the possession of the State. All have been carried off. This is a further specimen of federal economy.

To sum up the whole, the expenses of the last session of the House, independent of the pay of the officers and members, were $14,616 19!!—*Signal.*

TO AVOID DISEASE AND ATTAIN HEALTH IS NOW IN THE POWER OF EVERY ONE.—Dr. Benjamin Brandreth's Vegitable Universal Pills, introduced into the United States 18. May 1835.—There has never been an instance of these celebrated Vegitable Universal Pills not giving relief, and perseverance in old, obstinate cases, is sure of making a cure, provided nature is not entirely exhausted. In consequence of the pleasantness of their operation, they are universally used in every section of this wide extended country where they are made known, and are fast superceeding every other preparation of professed similar import. Upwards of fourteen thousand cases have been certified as cured solely from their use since the introduction of them into the United States, thus establishing the fact beyond all doubt, that the Brandreth Vegitable Universal Pills cure the (apparantly) most opposite diseases by the one simple act of continualy evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way: therefore, whatever may be said of the theory the utility of the practice is now beyond all doubt.

Hymeneal.

"The silken tie that binds two willing hearts."

MARRIED,

On the 22nd inst. by the Rev. C. Lepley, at the residence of Mr. James McCurdy, Mr. JOHN C. WILSON, to Miss MARY ANN BECK all of this place.

Obituary.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

DIED,

In this Borough on Monday morning last, Mrs. ANNA, consort of Mr German Jacobs, and daughter of the late Judge Chapman. aged about 25 years.

—At his residence, Old Fort, Centre county, on Thursday last, the Hon. SAMUEL HUNTER WILSON, one of the Associate Judges of said county, aged about 48 years.

TO THE ELECTORS OF MIFFLIN COUNTY,

Fellow Citizens:

At the solicitation of a number of my friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the offices of Prothonotary, Clerk of the courts of quarter sessions and oyer and terminer, at the ensuing election, and should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, I pledge myself to execute the duties of the several offices with fidelity and impartiality.

John R. *M*cDowell.

Lewistown. July 28. 1841.

To the Voters of Mifflin County,

Fellow Citizens:—

I have been induced to offer myself to your considertion as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary of Mifflin county, and if I should be so fortunate as to be elected, I can only say that the business of the office shall be conducted with promptness and fidelity so far as in me lies.

Joseph Alexander.

Lewistown, July, 28, 1841.

$5 REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber on the morning of Tuesday the 27th of July 1841, an indented apprentice to the *Tailoring business*, named

JAMES KENNEDY,

from 18 to 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height, of *dark complexion, slender made, long black hair.* He had on when he left or took with him, a *grey frock coat*, somewhat worn, a new pair of *light grey cassinett pantaloons*, a pair of *dark steel mixed pantaloons*, somewhat worn, a new *Gingham striped coattee*, a *Gingham crossbarred check pantaloons*, and a *black fur Hat*, nearly new. He is also suspected of taking several articles which belonged to his master. All persons are warned against *harboring* or *employing* said apprentice, as the law will be put in force against them for so doing. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, but no expenses.

WILLIAM McCAY.

Lewistown July 27, 1841.

TO THE FARMERS
OF
MIFFLIN COUNTY.

The subscribers have purchased the exclusive right of building

DAVENPORT'S
HORSE POWER AND
THRASHING MACHINE,

for Mifflin county, and would respectfully call the attention of their agricultural friends to the same

The superiority of the power is acknowledged by all who have ever witnessed its operation, and is believed to be the best in the country.

They have commenced building them, and will have the power in practical use in Lewistown, during court in August, when any person wishing, may have an opportunity of seeing the same in use.

Manufactory, nearly opposite Muthersbaugh's tavern,

SIMS & TURNER.

Lewistown, July 28, 1841

To Creditors.

TAKE notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and the Court have appointed the second Monday of August next for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House in Huntingdon, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Francis Ellis.

July, 21st 1840.

Estate of James M'Donald dec'd

The subscriber having obtained letters testamentary upon the estate of said dec'd hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the said estate, that they are desired to make payment to the subscriber in McVeytown Mifflin county without delay, and persons having demands upon the estate of said decedent are requested to present their demands according to law for settlement without delay.

James McDonald jun. *Ex'r.*

McVeytown, July 21st 1840.

WALKER'S PATENT

SMUT MACHINE

The best machine of the kind in the country—has just made its appearance, and is deserving of the attention of Millers generally.

It is much or more superior to Young's patent, as the latter is known to be to those generally in use. It requires less power is more durable, does its work much better, and is less liable to get out of order than any other machine wherever it has been introduced to the public.

Any person wishing to purchase, can have one of the machines on trial; and should it not come up with this discription, or prove satisfactory, they will not be asked to keep it.

The subscriber is desirous of maintaining the character of the machinery he puts up, and believing it to be his interest to put up the best improvements, gentlemen may rest assured that they will not be deceived, in testing or buying the present. Apply to

SAMUEL HOPPER.

Lewistown, July 28, 1841.

NOTICE.

In case of the account of John Patterson Esq committee of Jane Patterson of Tuscarora township Juniata county a lunatic.

The Judges of the court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county have made the following order to wit:

Now 20th April 1841, confirmed Ni Si notice of the filing of this account and that it will be presented to the court of common Pleas for confirmation, absolutely at the next term (August) to be published in one newspaper in Lewistown for four weeks prior to said term. And rule to show cause at the same time why the committee shall not be discharged from said trust—To be served on one or more of the next of kin of the Lunatic fifteen days before the first day of next term.

By the Court.

D. R. Reynolds,
Prot'y.

June 29th, 1841.

Administration Account.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the Estate of James Alexander (*Big Spring*) *late* of Armagh township dec'd. William M'Vay late of Oliver tp dec'd James Wilson *late* of Union township dec'd. Joseph Trimble late of M'Veytown Oliver tp. dec'd, Geo. Trimmell of Oliver tp dec'd., that the Executors and administrators of said decedents, have filed in the Registers Office of Mifflin county, their respective administration accounts on the Estate of said decedents which said accounts will be presented to the Orphans Court at the Court House in the borough of Lewistown, on Thursday the fifth day of August next for confirmation and allowance.

Enoch Beale, *Register.*

Register's Office Lewistown 2d July 1841.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who have UNSETTLED BUSINESS on my DOCKETS, that I am now prepared to give transcripts and close the business. Those neglecting to call and PAY COSTS due, will have bills of the same presented or left for COLLECTION, with the proper officer.

William M'Cay.

STOCK

SELLING OFF BELOW COST.

The stock of the subscribers, consisting of a general assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL
Dry Goods,
Groceries, Spices, Wines and Liquors
will be sold at
50 PER CENT

Below the usual prices. Terms—CASH. Those wanting to purchase will please call and examine our stock, as they can rely on purchasing with advantage to themselves at this time.

J. KENNEDY & CO.

Lewistown, July, 15th 1841.

N. B. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods. The highest market price given in cash for Wheat.

Westward ho! the Star of Empire takes its Way.

KENNEDY & PORTER'S
CHEAP CASH EMPORIUM.

They most respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lewistown and the surrounding country, that they have just returned from the city, and have opened a splendid selection of

Dry Goods,

in E. L. Benedict's store room, on Market street, nearly opposite the Court House.

They would advise the public that they have adopted the cash system.

KEEPING NO BOOKS.

The city market was favorable, and they believe they effected their purchases at low rates than has been the case with merchandise brought to Lewistown for some time. They will be satisfied to sell at a small percentage for cash, believing that "a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling," both to purchasers and sellers.

Their stock comprises in part—

Superior Blue,
Black, Green and
Claret colored Cloths &
Cassimeres, Blue Black Drab
Steel-mixed, and Cadet Satinetts,
Beaverteen and Summer Cloths, Plain
and figured black Satin and Marseiles Vestings, French and English Merinoes, of
all colors, French chintzes & Painted Lawns, Silk and Wash Bond
Quilling and Edgings, Needle-worked Jaconett Insertings and Edgings, Figured & plain Jaconett
& Mull Muslin bleached & brown
Muslins,

and Calicoes of all kinds, together with Groceries, and Liquors, &c.

All of which, in price and quality, they believe need only to be examined, to convince the public in the truth of our promises, that they shall be sold lower for cash than any Goods ever before offered in Lewistown

NATHANIEL KENNEDY,
WILLIAM C. PORTER.

Lewistown, July 21, 1841.

To Creditors.

TAKE notice that we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and the Court have appointed the first Monday of August next for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House in Lewistown, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

George R. Patterson,
Jacob Cutler,
Desaix Alexander,
Henry Bender,
John Koons.

June 23, 1841.

LEWISTOWN ACADEMY.

The Trustees of the Lewistown Academy, respectfully inform the public that a

Select Female School

will be opened in this institution on Monday the 17th of May under the direction of

Miss Kinsley and Miss Whitney.

The number of pupils will be limited to THIRTY, and will be received upon the following terms per quarter,

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography.	$4 00
History, Rhetoric and Philosophy.	5 00
Drawing.	5 00
Music.	10 00

Application for admission can be made to Miss Kinsley or to either of the members of the Board of Trustees.

Lewistown April 30th 1841.

REMOVAL.

MOSES MONTGOMERY,

Informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his *Boot and Shoe Establishment* from the Court House Diamond, to the Building Four doors above J. & J. Millikens Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business.

Lewistown, April 1st 1841.

REMOVAL.

NATHANIEL MAHANEY,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING,

in its various branches, in the new Store Room, one door East of James Turner's Pennsylvania Hotel, and immediately opposite F. Schwartze's Tavern, on the Main street. He is in receipt of the Philadelphia and w York monthly

FASHIONS,

By which he is enabled to turn out as fashionable work as any other establishment in the Borough. From his experience, and by punctual and good work, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Lewistown. Oct. 3, 1839.

NEW FIRM.

TO FARMERS AND MECHANICS.

The undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have formed a partnership in the

Wagonmaking & Blacksmith BUSINESS.

Their shop is on the lot occupied by R. Sims, on the corner of *Mill* and *Dorcas* streets, opposite J. Muthersbaugh's tavern, where they are prepared to manufacture every description of work in the Wagonsmaking line, viz:

Wagons, Ploughs, &c.

of the best materials and workmanship.

All kinds of SMITH Work

such as Ironing Wagons, Carriages, Ploughs, done in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

They will execute orders in the manufacture of MILL WORK, in as good style as can be done any where else.

STEEL SPRINGS,

for Carriages, Buggies, made to order, light and durable, warranted to do well.

HORSE SHOEING and Country Work generally,

attended to with despatch, and done in the very best manner.

They bespeak a share of the public patronage, and believe they are able to perform all orders in their line to the satisfaction of their customers.

GEORGE CONSER,
ROBERT SIMS.

Lewistown, March 31, 1841.

LEWISTOWN Cabinet Manufactory.

North end of Valley Street

The subscriber desires greatly to acknowledge the very liberal encouragement he has received from his numerous friends in Lewistown, and a large portion o the surrounding country, and begs to inform them that he is prepared to furnish every variety of elegant and ornamental, plain and useful furniture, of the newest patterns, neatly and substantially finished. His stock consists in part of

Sideboards, Secretares, Bureaus, Ward robes in great variety, Pier and centre Tables, with best marble tops, End, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Work, Dressing and Candle Stands, Bedsteads, Mahogany, Maple and Cherry, with carved sts, Canopy or cornish tops, and every description of finish, Superior Hair-cloth Sofas, Mahogany and Maple Spring Seet Rocking Chairs.

All of which, with every other article, either of plain or fancy make in the Cabinet line, will be sold on the most liberal terms, any orders executed from a distance will be promptly attended to, and neatly put up in boxes

Anthony Felix.

Lewistown, Jan. 5, 1840

CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY

For the Sale of

Brandreths Vegetable Universal PILLS.

Are held by the following agents in their respective counties.

Mifflin Co.	John A. Sterrett Lewistown.
	William Hardy Waynesburg,
Centre Co.	Joshua Jack Boalsburg,
	J. J. Potter Potter's Mills.
Juniata Co.	R. C. Gallaghar Mifflintown,
Huntingdon Co.	Wm. Stuart Huntingdon,
	R. Lowry Hollidaysburg.

For other agents beyond this county see papers published elsewhere.

CHAIRS.

The suqscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture of Chairs, Settees, &c., of the following kinds, viz: *French Chairs, Half French, Greecian, Fancy curled Maple, Black Walnut, Office, Fancy and Windsor, Boston Rocking, Spring seat Mahogany, Night Cabinets, and Studying Chairs.*

SETTEES.

Mahogany, Fancy, Cushion, cane and common Settees,

on an improved and fashionable plan,

SETTEE BEDSTEADS.

both elegant and useful, designed to close up, making a handsome Settee with cushion seat for the day time.

The subscriber having been for several years past engaged in the above business in the cities of New York and Providence, R. I. flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who will honor him with their patronage.

All the above mentioned articles, and every thing in his line of business he will furnish in the latest style and fashion, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to do good service.

N. B.—Chairs, Settees, c., repaired and ornamented on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

A constant supply of the above mentioned articles may be seen at the Wareroom, one door east of the Store of Mrs. Jane M'Cormick and immediately opposite the store of Patterson and Horner.

GEORGE W. SWAIN.

Lewistown, January 13, 1841.

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the room two doors East of the Bank of Lewistown in market street, where he has and will constantly keep on hand the following articles, manufactured Tobacco of the most celebrated Virginia brands, of all sizes and kinds.

Havana, Spanish, Half Spanish and American Cigars; Rappee, Scotch and Maccabau Snuffs; Fancy and Common Snuff Boxes, Pipes of all sorts, Smoking and New York Fine Cut Tobacco.

Together with every article connected with his line of business, which he will sell wholesale or retail on the most reasonable terms.

Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

G. W. THOMAS.

Lewistown, March 31st, 1841.

LEWISTOWN CABINET WARE ROOMS.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lewistown, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has heretofore received and respectfully informs them, that he continues to carry on the

Cabinet Manufacturing,

in all its various branches, at his old stand in the West end of Market street, directly opposite Blymier's tinware manufactory, where he keeps constantly on hands all kinds of FURNITURE of the most fashionable patterns, consisting of

Sofas, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Secretaries, Card, Dining, Centre, Hall & Pier Tables, Bureaus, dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, enclosed Wash stands, &c., &c.

And in addition to the above he has employed a first rate *mahogany Chair* maker, and he will be able to furnish rocking CHAIRS of the latest and most approved patterns, and arm and parlor Chairs.

ALSO,

FRENCH bedsteads made to order. All the above articles will be made of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, and at moderate prices.

R. H. McCLINTIC

Lwistown, Oct. 2, 1839.

JOSEPH M. COGLEY.

MERCHANT TAILOR AND DRAPER,

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general that he has ust received a splendid assortment of

GOODS,

for Gentlemens Ware consisting of PILET CLOTH for over coats.

Cadett-Gray Cloth & Casimer, for coats and Pants, Buff Casimer and Sattins for vests.

ALSO,

Nitt SHIRTS & DRAWERS with a splendid assortment of

SILK AND WOOLLEN,

Hoes, Gloves, Stocks, Shirt Breasts and Collars, Suspenders and a large assortment of made up clothing.

He has also, the pleasure of informing his friends, that he has just received the newest FASHIONS from the cities, and that he is now ready to execute any orders in his line of business in a style not to be surpassed by any other establishment in the place for neatness of stile or eligance, as his experience in business warrants him in saying so—he therefore, respectfully solicits the patronage of a generous public and returns his sincere thanks for past favours.

***N. B, He has also on hand a splendid assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONRY,

Of every description and variety, all of which he will sell low for CASH. J. M. C

Lewistown, Oct. 17th 1840.

LUMBER.

THE Subscribers purpose commencing a

Lumber Yard,

In the immediate vicinity of LEWISTOWN early in the spring. They intend keeping constantly on hand, a large assortment of every variety of

LUMBER,

such as BOARDS, from three fourths, one and a fourth, one and a half, to two INCHES,

JOIST & SCANTLING.

Joint and Lap Shingles &c. &c.

Cherry Boards & Plank.

Their LUMBER will be carefully selected by themselves, and may be depended upon as being of the first quality.

All orders will be punctually attended to and filled at the lowest prices.

J. A. Ewing & Co.

Lewistown, February 2nd 1841.

Groceies Wines & Liquors

The subscriber having opened a store in the room formerly occupied by him as a Justice's office, and opposite Mr. Winkett's Hotel, in the borough of Lewistown, solicits a share of public patronage.

In addition to his stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, he has on hand a general assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES.

Consisting of

CANDIES of all kinds.

ALSO,

Fruits, Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Raisins, a variety, Prunes, Almonds, Dried Peaches, and Apples.

He has also a stock of

HARDWARE,

Such as will suit Cabinet Makers, consisting of Glass Knobs, of all sizes, Screws, Brass and other kinds of Castors, Locks, Hinges &c.

Robert McNeal.

Coverlet & Carpet Weaving.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Mifflin county, and the public generally that he has now commenced the above business at Strunk's Mills, (late Forsyth's) within 3 miles of Lewistown, where he will be prepared to weave all kinds of carpeting, in a neat and substantial manner, and on moderate terms. He will colour carpet yarn any colour that may be desired as cheap as it can be done elsewhere.

ALSO—Patent Coverlets, on a new and improved plan, and find all the chain for the same when desired. A sample of which can be seen at the public house of Jacob Lotz, in Brown tp., and at Strunk's Mills. All work entrusted to him will be done in a workmanlike and substantial manner.

The coverlets will be wove without a seam he will also furnish the cotton for any person if wanted as he always has a stock on hand.

Joseph F Schnee.

Derry tp., *March* 10, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just opened a large and handsome assortment of Spring and Summer goods, consisting in part of

Broad Cloths of all colours,
Summer Cloths,
Pantaloon Stuffs,
New style Mousline de Lanes,
Figured Silks, Prints,
French Chintz,
Painted Lawns,
Florence Braid,
Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.,

all of which will be sold low. He has also on hands,

Shad, Mackerel, Herring, Salt and Tar.

L. T. WATSON.

Lewistown, May 20, 1841.

J. J. APPLEBAUGH, M. D.

Very respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and vicinity that he has commenced the practice of *Medicine* in this place.—*Office* at his fathers residence, on the corner of Market and Grand streets, where at all times he can be consulted, in the various brances o his profession unless absent on duty.

May 5th 1841.

PRINTING INK

On very advantageous terms,

HAVING established a factory in the city of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to supply orders with an article at 18 cents per pound, equal to any sold hitherto in this city at 25 cents per pound; and as our terms are cash, we take it for granted purchasers at first view will discover the advantages they may derive by a saving of 30 per cent.; and our Ink always warranted equal to the sample with which this paper is printed.

RAPP & CO.

North 9th between Coates and Brown st.

June 23. 1841.

New and Cheap Goods.

The subscriber has just received and is now opening at his Store Room, in the Borough of Lewistown, a large and splendid assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which will be sold on accommodating terms. The public generally, are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES PARKER.

Lewistown, May 8th 1341.

New Goods.

The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity that they have just received a new and handsome assortment of goods in their line, ALSO

Dry Goods & Groceries,

which they will dispose of very low and wish the public to give them a call. The Tailoring business is still carried on and the

LATEST FASHIONS

just received. All orders attended to with despatch.

***A large assortment of ready made clothing on hand.

WILLIAM M'CAY & SON.

May 2, 1841.

To the Public.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends either in town or country, that he will attend to the repairing and cleaning of a kinds of

CLOCKS.

P. S. Any person wishing work done will have it punctually attended to, by leaving orders at the store of *Mr.* James Parker or at the residence of the subscriber.

Geo. K. Carothers.

Lewistown, June 7th 1841.

MAYER & CAHN, DENTISTS.

WILL attend to all operations in DENTAL SURGERY; such as cleaning, plugging, extracting and inserting incorruptible teeth, from one to a full set. A practice of many years enables them, to give relief and assistance to the afflicted, and their method is one which secures to them the confidence of those, who may favor them with their patronage.

OFFICE at the Public House of Mr. JAMES TURNER'S.

Lewistown, May 2th 1841.

FURNITURE.

The subscriber thankful for past favors so liberally bestowed upon the late firm of Halliday and Casey, takes this opportunity of informing his numerous friends, and the public generally, of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has taken, and intends carrying on in all its various branches, the

Looking Glass and Furniture Manufactory,

one house West of F. Schwartz's, and immediately opposite Adam Greers Hotel, where he respectfully invites all those who may want articles in his line of business to call and examine his stock of furniture &c. consisting of

Pier Tables,	*Side Board Bureaus,*
Centre do.	*Secretary do.*
Card do.	*Mahogany Dressing do*
End do.	*Cherry do.*
Library do.	*Spring Seat Sophas,*
Sopha do.	*Mahogany Wash Stands*
Breakfast and Dining do.	
Tellescope do. do.	*Mahogany Work do.*
Suspension do.	*High, Field, French, and Low Post Mahogany, Maple, Cherry and Poplar Bead Steads,*

all of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, of the best materials, and unsurpassed workmanship,

The subscriber offers for sale an assortment of Beautiful

STEEL AND LITHOGRAPH ENGRAVINGS.

N. B. Old Frames neatly fitted with new Looking glass Plates at the shortest notice.

MATHEW B. CASEY.

Lewistown, *May*, 5th 1841.

IMPORTANT PROOF,

Of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Celebrated Medicine.

The following certificate was sent by Mr. E. B. Hinman, Agent at Cincinnati Ohio. "Mr Ezekiel Rigdon, of Andesson Township, Hamilton County Ohio, was several days troubled with Bilous Affection Acidity at the Stomach, attended with the usual symptoms of Dyspepsia, and having made trial of various medicines without finding relief, was cured by above medicines.'

Attest. EZEKIEL RIGDON.

For sale at the store of F. Mc Clure who s gent for Mifflin county.

Attention Millers, Millrights AND MILL OWNERS.

Just received and for sale by the subscriber at his residence in the borough of Lewistown, a general assortment of Square Mesh

BOLTING CLOTHS,

manufactured in Holland expressly for A. D. Leonard, Auburn, N. Y. Warranted to be of superior quality to any imported into the United States. Please call and examine.

I have the following numbers, 0, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and9, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Samuel Hopper.

Lewistown, June 10, 1840.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of J. Potter jr. & Co, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Potter & Colfelt who will settle all he demands against the late firm and are authorized to collect all the outstanding debts of the same. All those having unsettled accounts will please call and settle them with J. & J. Potter & Colfelt.

J. Potter, jr. & Co.

Browns Mills Dec. 1. 1840.

The business will hereafter be conducted by J. & J. Potter & Charles Colfelt under the firm of J. & J. Potter & Colfelt who have just received a large and general assortment of all kinds of Dry Goods, consisting in part of

Superior Wood dye black Cloths, and Cassimers, Blue, Green and Cadet, mixed do, Beaver, Pilot do, Mouslin delanes French and English of all colors, Chintzes, New Stile Silks and Wash Blonds and quilling, Figured and Plain Silks of every kind, Thread Insertings and Edgings, Jackonet do Silk Fringe of all kinds, Muslin Tickings and Calicoes, Groceries of all kinds very cheap, their assortment is very extensive.

The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Plaster and Salt always kept on hand, they have leased Mr. Norris' Grist and Plaster Mill and are now prepared to grind wheat and to purchase. The highest price will be paid for wheat and Cloverseed. Plaster will be kept ground and in the store. Wheat will be purchased at two cents less than Lewistown price.

J. & J. Potter & Colfelt.

Brown's Mills. Jan. 27, 1841.

Lewistown Foundry AND *MACHINE SHOP.*

Having procured a quantity of Patterns this season, for Bevel and Spurr-Gearing, or Mills of various kinds—and being prepared to do all kinds of boring, turning and fitting up such Machinery, the subscriber feels confident that he shall be able to satisfy all who may be inclined to favour him with their custom. The quality of his castings, he considers, equal to any in the state—and his workmanship in finishing he trusts, will satisfy all those who examine for themselves.

Bar Share Ploughs, for two or three horses—side hill ploughs, and three sizes of cast iron Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Also, waggon and carriage boxes—plough plates right and left hand—plaster and corn Grinders, a first rate article—bark mills—apple nuts gudgeons of various sizes—sled snoes—slay shoes, &c. &.

All kinds of castings, of ordinary size, done to order, in the best manner for prompt payment. All kinds of country produce, received at market price, and old castings at one cent per pound. But for accounts that have stood ninety days, *I* want cash very soon.

Silbee's patent fire backs, (a valuable improvement,) for furnishing black-smiths' fires with hot blasts, kept for sale.

Having a blacksmith's shop, and carpenter's shop, belonging to the establishment, the subscriber is prepared to do any kind of work in his line that may be wanted.

John R. Weekes.

P. S.—Also, for sale cheap, two horse Waggons, with a variety of good turning Laithes and light Hollow Ware. J. R. W.

Lewistown, Aug. 20th 1839.

Blooms!

The Despatch Transportation Company will carry Blooms from Hollidaysburg to Pittsburgh at the reduced price of five dollars per ton of 2000lbs.

James D. Rea, *Agent.*

REMOVAL.

S. S. JONES.

STORE, EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET

Two doors east of Adam Greers.

HAS on hand an extensive stock of the following articles, all of which are genuine and of a first rate quality, viz:

Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, all kinds of Patent Medicines, Hardware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Fish, Salt, Oils Lead, &c. &c.

the whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

S. S. JONES, begs to return thanks to his friends and the public generally, for past favors, and more especially for the generous patronage he has received since he has opened his new store, and hopes by strict attention and the choice and cheap selection of the above goods, to still merit a continuance of past favor.

The Watchmaking, Jewelry, and Silv smith

business, will be continued as before, for which, former patronage is respectfully solicited.

Lewistown, Dec. 23, 1840.

PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTS

In relation to the operation of the

RESURETION OR PERSIAN PILLS.

[RIGHT SECURED.]

(In order that this valuable medicine should not be counterfeited, we have a plate representing a Persian scene, that is struck upon each box. We deem it unnecessary to publish a long list of cirtificates, as they will neither add to nor diminish the virtues of this admirable compound.)

Superior to the Hygenian, Brandwreth's, Evan's, Tomato, the Matchless (priced) Sanative, Indian Purgative, or any other Pills or Compound before the public, as certified to by Physicians and others.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable PERSIAN PILLS, that they are pre-eminently the best and most efficacious FAMILY MEDICINE that has yet been used in America. If every family could be come acquainted with their Sovereign Powe over diseases, they would keep them and br prepared with a sure Remedy to apply on the first appearance of disases, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as the lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence upon.

All who wish to guard against sickness, should use the Persian Pills freely when needed; no injury can ensue, if used from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions.

The Resurection or Persian Pills.—These valuable pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength, health and happiness. Many there are who have said in their hearts, there is no help for me, who have been raised by them, to pristine health and vigor. They assuredly have healing virtues, which no other medicine in this country possesses. Every individual has found, and will continue to find them to supersed the necessity of any, and every other medicine, which can be produced in America. If the purchaser does not find them, to be superior to any article advertised in the public prints, for the diseases mentioned on the large bill which accompanies each box, when taken according to the directions, their money will be refunded, on the return of the box. Let no one be discouraged however despairing their case may be, until they have tried the Persian Compound, for the most incredulous have been obliged to acknowledge its superiority in quelling diseases which no other medicine could reach. They are the cheapest as well as the best medicine in use. Price 63 cents per box, containing 73 pills, half box 31 cents containing 35 pills, with bill &c. The use of one box will be more convincing than a volume of cirtificates. The

PERSIAN AND INDIAN

Vegetable Extracts compose the

RESURECTION PILLS,

Which an all-wise Providence, knowing the wants of man, seems to have sent upon earth for his special benefit. They act in harmony with the arrangements of the constitution of the human system, when it is in health; but when diseased, they arouse its native energies into action, and prove a Powerful remedy in expelling disease from the system, of whatever name or nature it may be, thus proving a Universal *Remedy* or antidote for disease.

General office of E. CHASE & Co,, Agents for America, Arcade Hall, Buffalo St., *Rochester*, N. Y. Ezra Taylor, *Agent* for the State of Pennsylvania.

****For sale at the store of F. McClure *Lewistown*, who is Agent for Mifflin co.

Lewistown, Feb. 1st 1840.

JEW DAVIDS' OR HEBREW PLASTER!

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound. are owing to its extraordinary effects, upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the seat of disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this, is an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Schrofulous affections, King's Evil Gout, Inflammatory, and Chronic *Rheumatism*. and in all cases where a seated pain or weakness exist.

A gentleman traveling in the south of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said *in* the latter place, in praise of

Jew David's or HEBREW PLASTER,

and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of taat balmy and delicious climate. He soon found his health improveing; and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reir stated. Since that time he has been recommending it to his friends and acquaintances, for all fixed pains whatever; such as rheumatism, gout head ache, nervous teeth ache, pain in the side, back and limbs, schrofulous humors, knots, wens, white swelling, hard tumors, stiff joints, ague cakes. ague in the breast, weakness and pain in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weaknesses, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in back or side, should be without it.

For sale by F. M'Clure, Agent for Mifflin county.

Farmers and Mechanics,

LOOK AT THIS!

Bar Sheer Ploughs, of the best quality Side Hill Ploughs, with either raught or cast Iron Sheers, together with other kinds of Cast Iron Ploughs and Plough Castings, constantly on hands. ALSO, Expanding Cultivators, with raught Iron teeth, a first rate article for working Corn or putting in seed, Mill Castings of every description made to order.

Turning and Boring,

of every description done in the best manner by

JOHN R. WEEKES.

Lewistown, Feb. 27, 1839.

DR. SWAYNES'

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

Prunus Virginiana or Wild Cherry,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.

Delays are Dangerous.—So it is with those who neglect their Colds and Coughs. At first you complain of having a Cold, which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles upon the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting up of florid blood and mattter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid; the body becomes dry; the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at length the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flatttering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms "Spare no Time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

For sale at the Store of F. McClure, only Agent for Lewistown.

INTERESTING CURE.

Performed by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry.

Having made use of this invaluable Syrup in my family, which entirely cured my child. The symptoms were wheezing and choaking of fllegm, difficulty of breathing attended with constant cough, spasms, convulsions, &c. of which I had given up all hopes of its recovery until I was advised to make a trial of this invaluable medicine. After seeing the wonderful effects it had done upon my child, and concluding to make the same trial upon myself, which entirely relieved me of a cough that I was afflicted with for many years. Any persons wishing to see me can call at my house in Beach street, above the Market, Kensington.

J. WILCOX.

This Medicine is now in general use in nearly all the respectable families in the Union. Children take it readily. There is not the least doubt but it has saved the lives of Thousands. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Jackson may be seen at No. 41, St. Clair st. Pittsburg, near the Allegheny Bridge.

COMMUNICATION.

We call the attention of the public to the numerous certificates which have been in our paper and some others of this city, highly recommending Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; we have seen the original certificates, and have no doubt but they come from truly grateful hearts, expressive of the benefits which they have received from that very valuable Compound. We have acquaintances who have frequently used the above medicine, who can speak with confidence of its virtues.—*Sat. Chronicle.*

For sale at the Store of F. McClure, only Agent for Lewistown.

WINSLOW'S COPOUND BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparralleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis; and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Bonset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. Winslow, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the *Herbs* from which the Balsam of Horehound is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore necessary to observe that this Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances as to render it the most speedy, mild and certain remedy, now in use, for the Complaints above mentioned.

For Children, this Balsam is of inestimable value. It is a speedy remedy for the Whooping Cough and *Croup*, and affords certain relief in Bowel Complaints. Cholic Teething, &c. It is pleasant to the taste and may be safely given to the tenderest infant and should be kept at all times in every family, as it is much better for the complaints incident to Children, than Paregoric, Godfreys Cordial, or the Cordials so commonly used, as hundreds in this City have testified.

For sale by Jones, C. Ritz and Marks, who are agents for Mifflin county.

BLANKS,
For Sale at this Office.